

**Academic Reading Test 3**

1. **role of women** Her life offers insights into the changing role of women in science and academia over the past century.

2. **patriotism** Although Marie's family was not wealthy, both parents were teachers and instilled in their children a love of learning and a deep patriotism, which led to her opposing the Russian occupation of her country.

3. **resources** Both the sisters realised that individually, they did not have enough resources to enable them to go to Paris, so they decided that one of them would go first by pulling their resources together.

4. **radioactivity** Pierre and Marie married and began their historic collaboration on the nature of radioactivity at a small institute out of the mainstream of the scientific establishment.

5. **minerals** Marie found that two uranium minerals, pitchblende and chalcocite, were more active than uranium itself, so she hypothesised that a new element that was considerably more active than uranium was present in small amounts.

6. **country (of origin) / origin** By July 1903, they had isolated a new element, and they wrote, "We propose to call it polonium after the name of the country of origin of one of us."

7. **exposure** Over the next 20 or so years, Marie worked with radioactive elements and, because the dangers of working with them were not fully understood at that time, the long exposure led to her sickness and death from a type of leukaemia at the age of 66.

8. **E** In 1890, Bronya graduated and a year later, Marie began her university degree in Paris.

9. **C** In 1896, Becquerel had shown that uranium compounds, even if they were kept in the dark, emitted rays that would fog a photographic plate. This was an accidental discovery

10. **D** Both the new elements were much more radioactive than uranium and their discoveries brought the Curies international fame with the awarding of the Nobel Prize in 1903.

11. **F** Following Pierre's death in a road accident in 1906

12. **A** her application for membership in the Academy of Sciences in 1910 was rejected

13. **B** Marie received her second Nobel Prize in 1911.

# Fascinating Materials for IELTS students with Shaxzod and Firuza

14. **(A) sluice gate** This dam has a number of underwater tunnels cut into its width allowing seawater to flow through them in a controllable way, using a sluice gate on the sea and reservoir side, which can slide down or up to release or retain water as desired.

15. **(A) turbine** Fixed within the tunnels are propellers that are turned by the tidal flow and they in turn spin a turbine.

16. **B** Other disadvantages of a tidal barrage system are the high construction costs and the environmental effects that a long concrete dam may have on the estuary it spans.

17. **A** A tidal stream generation system reduces some of the environmental effects of tidal barrages by using turbine generators beneath the surface of the water.

18. **F** Tidal stream generation is very similar in principle to wind power generation, except this time, water currents flow across a turbine's rotor blades that rotate the turbine, much like how wind currents turn the blades for wind power turbines. In fact, tidal stream generation areas on the seabed can look just like underwater wind farms.

19. **D** As water is much denser than air and has a much slower flow rate, tidal stream turbines have much smaller diameters and higher tip speed rates compared to an equivalent wind turbine.

20. **(development) costs** The development costs were significant, even back in 1966 when it was opened, but these have now been recovered

21. **nuclear power** electricity production costs are lower than that of nuclear power.

22. **(tidal) flows** The tidal flows are regulated in the estuary by the operators, who adjust them to minimise the biological impact.

23. **climate** It has no impact on climate, because it does not emit any greenhouse gases.

24. **weather (forecasts)** The pattern of the tides is preserved, so that the impact on species living in the estuary is minimal. The operator monitors the tides and weather forecasts to program the barrage operations on a weekly basis.

25. **(mean) water level** The mean water level in the lagoon is higher than it was before the construction, which has promoted an increase in boating and sailing activities.

26. **(canal) lock** The facility attracts approximately 70,000 visitors per year and a canal lock in the west end of the dam permits the passage of 20,000 vessels each year between the English Channel and the Rance.

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27. **SM** The researcher in charge of the study, Sophie Meaker, comments on the results. "While our study gives us some data to help guide our actions with regard to reoffending, they are still not accurate enough for determining life-altering decisions with respect to individuals."
28. **AM** Prosecutor Angela Martin comments on this case. "While prison might please the relatives of those killed, it is unnecessary for the protection of society and expensive to the taxpayer. I believe the only proper use of prison is for the containment of dangerous criminals, including violent men and serial burglars who cannot be reformed."
29. **AH** Parole officer, Alison Headley, opposes tagging for almost an opposite reason. "Tagging is a soft option and one that most prisoners, especially re-offenders, would prefer. It does not punish sufficiently or effectively and does not discourage re-offending."
30. **KS** Prison director, Katherine Soames, ... has mixed feelings As for rehabilitation, prisons stigmatise people, sever family ties and make it more difficult to get employment on release."
31. **JH** Jason Howell, a judge in Australia, is a fan. "It is better than short-term prison sentences at reducing reoffending and allows monitoring without a prison sentence.
32. **TW** Activist Tom Wilkinson argues that tagging should be illegal. "Tagging clearly contravenes a couple of basic human rights, such as the right not to undergo degrading treatment or the right to a private family life.
33. **CC** Ministry of Justice executive, Colin Case, explains some facts. "Recidivism figures give little cause for optimism regarding the effectiveness of short- or medium-term prison sentences.
34. **YES** There seems to be confusion as to what exactly prison is for.
35. **NO** One possible more humane alternative to prison and one of the best is community service. This has elements of punishment (deprivation of freedom and some degree of humiliation)
36. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.
37. **NO** A control centre can monitor the whereabouts and movements of anyone wearing a tag. This can and ought to be used as a sentence in itself or part of an early release system.
38. **YES** When taking this into account, it seems that tagging is not a suitable measure for re-offenders.
39. **NO** Prison will continue to be widely used

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40. **B** This is a holistic answer and involves synthesis of the whole text. This text in its entirety fits "Prison and its Alternatives" better than the other three answers.